



Freeway Park Tree Walk

1. **Deodara Cedars** *Cedrus deodara* These large evergreen conifers are also known as Himalayan cedars since they grow high in the Himalaya mountains.
2. **Canadian Hemlock** *Tsuga canadensis* This tree native to Canada and North America can live a very long time. Some samples are recorded to be over 500 years old. This specimen here is small and delicate-looking, but can potentially grow up to 30m tall. These trees are also a most popular Christmas tree.
3. **Douglas Firs** *Pseudotsuga mensiezii* Native to western North America, these large evergreen conifers can grow up to 70m tall. These firs are not 'true' firs since they are not related to the 'true' species of firs the *Abies*.
4. **Magnolia** *Magnolia spp.* These beautiful flowering trees can be dated back to 20 million years ago. They evolved before the bees and bumblebees developing carpels strong enough to withstand pollination by beetles.
5. **Kousa Dogwood** *Cornus kousa* These dogwoods are native to eastern Asia and bloom in late spring. Also known as Korean dogwood. Their fruit is edible and sweet and is used for making wine.
6. **Pear** *Pyrus spp.* Perhaps a Callery pear tree, the leaves on these trees are beautiful in the fall turning red, orange and yellow.
7. **Sugar Maple** *Acer saccharum* These beautiful maples are very similar to Norway maples since the leaves are almost identical. A way to distinguish them is that their winged seeds do not open up as wide as the Norway maple seeds.
8. **Magnolia** *Magnolia spp.* The name Magnolia is in honor of the French botanist Pierre Magnol. Its species can be found in Asia, North and South America.
9. **Crabapple** *Malus spp.* These delightful, little trees are easily identifiable in the fall due to the clusters of small, red apples they produce, which are edible. The flowers can be white, pink or red. They are part of the rose family *Rosaceae*. The bark contains cyanide-producing compounds.
10. **Fragrant Snowbell** *Styrax obassia* These sweet smelling trees are native to Japan and Korea. Their white flowers are bell shaped and very fragrant in spring.
11. **Dogwood** *Cornus spp.* Some species of dogwoods produce such a bitter fruit that it is assumed the name dogwood may have come, from the fact that not even a dog would eat it.
12. **Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* Norway maples turn a brilliant yellow in the fall. The sinuses between the lobes on their leaves are more U-shaped than the Sugar maples, which are more V-shaped. These trees can live up to 200 years.
13. **Douglas Firs** *Pseudotsuga mensiezii* 3 Stately Douglas firs. Some of the things made out of their wood where: spoons, harpoon barbs, fishing utensils and caulking canoes and water vessels.
14. **Magnolia Elizabeth** *Magnolia spp.* Considered to be a very elegant tree because of its beautiful, pale-yellow, cup-shaped flowers. It was created by crossing a cucumber tree *M. acuminata* and Yulan magnolia *M. denudata* in 1977 in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.
15. **Mountain Hemlock** *Tsuga mertensiana* This tree is native to our Pacific Northwest and has needles slightly bluish-green. It is a subalpine or montane species, growing high up in the mountains allowing it to withstand long periods of snow.
16. **Fragrant Snowbell** *Styrax obassia* They usually bloom in May-June with a flowering raceme of up to 8 in long.
17. **Eastern Redbud 'Forest Pansy'** *Cercis Canadensis* Related to the Judas tree, this tree is native to North America. It has beautiful magenta color flowers that start blooming in early April and heart-shaped purple leaves.
18. **Forrest's Pink Yulan Magnolia** *Magnolia denudata* This beautiful large tree is native to eastern China and produces a lovely flower which was used as a purity symbol in the Tang Dynasty. This tree blooms through spring, producing flowers up to 16cm in diameter that smell citrusy. It is the same tree as the Yula Magnolia. This deciduous tree has a fast growth rate and a striking outline when the leaves fall off due to its irregular, multi-stemmed form.
19. **Canadian Hemlock** *Tsuga canadensis* Another beautiful specimen of Pennsylvania States Tree. The wood is used for making railroad ties.
20. **Japanese Maples** *Acer palmatum* These beautiful little trees native to Japan, China and Korea have foliage that turns yellow, orange, purple and red in autumn. Here is a dissected leaf variety. Quite spectacular!
21. **Fragrant Snowbell** *Styrax obassia* Coming to see the snowbell flowers in spring, is a must, as they hang in tiers from the branches producing a marvelous effect.
22. **Larch** *Larix spp.* This is a beautiful soft-leaf larch. Though larches are conifers they are also deciduous. Larch wood is very valued for its tough, water-proof and durable qualities.
23. **Witch-hazel** *Corylopsis spp.* This is a deciduous shrub from the temperate regions of Asia that has pretty yellow flowers hanging on racemes.



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24. **Canadian Hemlock *Tsuga Canadensis*** These trees were used by native tribes in many ways and still are. *Tsuga* Essential Oil, which has analgesic, antimicrobial, anti-rheumatic and antiseptic properties is made from this tree. Lately anti-cancer properties have also been discovered.
25. **Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*** These hearty North American trees are responsible for our delicious maple syrup. In fall their leaves turn a vibrant orange, red and soft yellow.
26. **Oyama Magnolia *Magnolia sieboldii*** This is a very strong species of Magnolia which will even grow in Finland. Its flowers are easily distinguished from other Magnolias as they have a bright red center composed of stamens.
27. **Magnolia Butterfly *Magnolia spp.*** This Magnolia is a cross between *M. acuminata* and *M. denudata*. It has showy, fragrant white to yellow flowers which are tulip-like and star-shaped.
28. **Mountain Hemlock *Tsuga mertensiana*** An interesting fact about hemlocks, is that they were erroneously classified by European explorers when they first came to America, as 'hemlock' the deadly poisonous plant that Socrates was forced to drink for his execution. Though the two plants are not related in the least, early explorers thought they looked very similar.
29. **Pacific Dogwood *Cornus nuttallii*** This pretty variety of dogwoods is native to our Pacific northwest. Ancient tribes used the bark for making medicine for lung, blood and stomach problems. Do not over prune this tree if you want many flowers.
30. **Evergreen Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*** These dark green, shiny leaf trees are also known for their majestic, white flowers that can be up to a foot wide. It is the state flower of Mississippi.
31. **Japanese Maples *Acer palmatum*** Like most maples, the seeds are winged so they can fly away far from its parent to start a new tree.
32. **Deodara Cedars *Cedrus deodara*** A large specimen of the *C. deodara* which is also the national tree of Pakistan. The word 'deodara' is derived from the ancient language of Sanskrit meaning 'wood of the gods'.
33. **Mountain Hemlock *Tsuga mertensiana*** Though these trees can grow up to 40m tall, they are not the best trees to seek cover from the rain as some of its branches point upwards, not providing good shelter.
34. **Japanese Maples *Acer palmatum*** These 3 maples are growing next to snowberry and salal, two indigenous shrubs which produce delicious edible berries. The salal leaf makes a tiny drinking cup if you fold it. Notice this special cultivar of Japanese maples with dissected purple leaves.
35. **Kousa Dogwood *Cornus kousa*** These opposite leaf trees may grow up to 20 feet tall and have beautiful exfoliating bark when they get older.
36. **Dunkeld Larch *Larix marschlinii*** These beautiful larches have linear, soft, grey-green leaves that are straw colored the first year but later turn yellow and red. It is a deciduous conifer cultivar from the Pine family.
37. **Golden Larch *Pseudolarix amabilis*** Especially in autumn, you can appreciate these magnificent trees in their attractive golden foliage. Native to eastern China, it is a popular Bonsai specimen, though not a true larch species.
38. **Red Maple *Acer rubrum*** This tree native to North America has leaves that are light green on one side and whitish and hairy on the other in the summer. It is a very popular tree and turns a brilliant deep scarlet color in the fall.
39. **Larch *Larix spp.*** Another interesting larch. Some larches, like the *L. laricina* have such strong, hard wood that it is used for building ships, telephone poles and mine timber.
40. **Mountain Hemlocks *Tsuga mertensiana*** Some more lovely samples of this freezing-cold tolerant tree. Its wood is moderately strong and straight-grained, which makes it great for flooring, doors and windows.
41. **Stewartia *Stewartia spp.*** These trees are seen as quality specimens for ornamental gardens as they have fresh green leaves in spring; white, single camellia-like flowers in summer; colorful foliage in fall and their bark is attractive in structure and color.
42. **Winter Hazel *Corylopsis spp.*** This shrub, native to eastern Asia, produces yellow flowers in late winter, January-February. The flowers hang like little lanterns before the leaves start appearing in spring.
43. **Japanese Snowbell *Styrax japonica*** Native to China, Japan and Korea, here you can observe the *Styrax* fruit which is cherry-like but yellowish-white and not edible. They produce clusters of showy, white, bell-shaped and drooping flowers.
44. **Common Witch-hazel *Hamamelis virginiana*** Once again our early uneducated European explorers, mistakenly named this tree 'witch-hazel' as they assumed it to be related to the Common hazel *Corylus avellana* or hazelnut tree. They assumed it was a hazelnut and as they watched the native 'witch doctors' use it for medicine, calling it witch-hazel. These gracious trees also produce tannins called hamamelitannins which are used for combating colon cancer.
45. **Magnolia *Magnolia spp.*** This stairway has some nice magnolias on its right side.
46. **Sweetgum *Liquidambar styraciflua*** These common city trees are native to Asia. They are usually the hardwood trees that last put out their leaves in the spring and the last ones to drop their colorful leaves in the fall.



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47. **Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*** This variety has a spectacular blossom that is the floral emblem of British Columbia. It is distinguished from other *Cornus* as it has a pink-hued flower.
48. **Canadian Hemlock *Tsuga heterophylla*** Cones of western hemlock are much smaller than mountain hemlock. Canadian hemlocks are easily identifiable because they have an upside down needle that grows on the top side of their branches.
49. **Allegheny Serviceberry *Amerlanchier laevis 'cumulus'*** This species is related to *A. alnifolia* or Saskatoon. These berries were most desirable to tribal groups since they are most delicious! They usually fruit in August and several varieties have been cultivated for commercial and garden use.
50. **Red Maple *Acer rubrum*** Here is another large red maple in full glory, whether it's cool and shady in the summer or bright red in the autumn.
51. **English Oak/ Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*** This tree native from Europe to Anatolia to north Africa is named after its hard, strong wood (robur=Latin for strong and hard). Oaks live a long time and some specimens are believed to be as old as 1500 years. The Celts considered this tree sacred and worshiped it. Can you guess where the "Knock on wood" saying comes from?
52. **Fragrant Snowbell *Styrax spp.*** Here is another styrax. Notice how it can grow in the shade of the bigger oak making it a great ornamental option.
53. **Japanese Maples *Acer palmatum*** Off Central Plaza towards 6th Avenue, you can experience the full wonder of these oriental trees.
54. **Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*** Norway maples turn bright yellow in autumn, as opposed to Sugar maples that turn yellow, orange and red.
55. **Japanese Maples *Acer palmatum*** Here we have a prime example of the many varieties of the *A. palmatum* with dissected, whole and different colored leaves.
56. **Bitter cherry *Prunus spp.*** These trees have a nice, smooth reddish bark with long lenticels. They are very similar looking to 'dark-bark paper birch'. They belong to the Rose family and many varieties of *Prunus* are cyanogenic, meaning they produce cyanide.
57. **Dove Tree/ Hankerchief Tree/ Sonoma Tree *Davidia involucrata*** Sometimes it is classified in the tupelo family and other times in the dogwood family, sometimes classified as a family all of its own. It is native to China. The flowers are red and form clusters which are surrounded by two large white bracts that give it the appearance of a handkerchief blowing in the wind.
58. **Japanese Maples *Acer palmatum*** Notice this strange variety of Japanese maple which was infected purposely with a virus to give its leaves a white spray.
59. **Sweetgum *Liquidambar styraciflua*** These large trees with star-shaped leaves have a very distinct poky and round seed pod. Its scientific name is derived from the Latin for 'liquid' and the Arabic for 'amber'. *Styraciflua* means flowing with styrax.
60. **Red Maple *Acer rubrum*** This tree is also known as a swamp maple as it loves to grow by stream banks and swamps. Its winged seeds are closely paired and do not flare out.
61. **Magnolia Galaxy *Magnolia spp.*** This hybrid of *M. liliiflora* and *M. sprengeri* was developed in the U. S. National Arboretum. It has a dark reddish-purple flower that smells deliciously like candy.
62. **Butterfly Japanese Maple *Acer palmatum 'Butterfly'*** Yet another beautiful example of the many varieties of Japanese maples. Its leaves are green with a silvery margin during spring and summer and turn a bright magenta in fall. It is a great tree for making bonsais.
63. **Strawberry Tree *Arbutus unedo*** This tree native to the Mediterranean region is called this way due to the strawberry-like edible fruit it produces. It has hermaphrodite, white flowers that are pollinated by bees. *Unedo* is Latin for "I eat one" maybe referring to the fact that its fruit is a bit insipid.
64. **Camellia *Camellia spp.*** Native to Southeast Asia, they were named after Jesuit botanist Georg Joseph Kamel. These small, evergreens have bright green, shiny leaves and beautiful pink flowers that are great for ornaments.
65. **Incense Cedar *Calocedrus decurrens*** It is native to western North America. Its wood is excellent for making pencils since it's easy to sharpen without many splinters. Steam from an infusion of the bark was used to treat the common cold.
66. **Eastern Redbud 'Forest Pansy' *Cercis Canadensis*** Though these trees are part of the pea family (*Fabaceae*) they differ from the other members as they have a single leaf as opposed to a leaf with many leaflets as in the case with acacia or black locust trees.
67. **Deodara Cedars *Cedrus deodara*** This tree tends to be healthy and not get pests or diseases. It is also used as Christmas trees and its heartwood can be used in a variety of medicines.
68. **Strawberry Tree *Arbutus unedo*** It is a favorite in English gardens. It is also mentioned by the Roman poet Ovid and the Dutch painter Hieronymus Bosch in his painting 'The Garden of Earthly Delights.'
69. **Stewartia *Stewartia spp.*** Stewartias are related to *Camellias* and are native to eastern Asia. The bark is very attractive, being orange to yellow-brown and peels similar to Madrona bark, in soft flakes. They are perfect for Seattle since they require lots of rain.